ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIPAX.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

Recommencement of the Bombardment of Sebastopol.

Terrible Battle between the French and Russians.

The Mamelon and White Tower Taken by the Allies.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Our Lenden and Madrid Correspondence.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

The Cotton Market Steady.

ADVANCE IN CORN.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ST. LOUIS.

Ity years of age; about two years age he had an attack apoplary, by which he was in part paralyzed, and it probable that his death has been the consequence of nat attack. Mehammed Bey, who has been long con-sered as the legitimate heir of his cousin, and who is ow on the throne, is 44 years of age, and is regarded th great respect both by the native and European

A letter from Vienna, of the 31st alt, in Voss's Gatie, says :- Some of the shipowners of Irleste have splied to the government to have the month of the ina eleared by steam dredging machines; but as some time will clapse before any decision will be come to on the subject, the Lloyd's Company have decided on send-

The following distinguished Americans were present a Paris — The Hon. Mr. Dodge, Minister to Spain ; the len. Mr. O'Sullivan, Minister to Portugal; the Hon. Mr. Bes, Minister to Rome; the Hon. Mr. Belmont, Minister to the Hague; the Hon. Mr. Fay, Minister to Switzerad. M. Van Buren, ex-President, is on the point of aving Paris for the United States.

leaving Paris for the United States.

His stated in the Mirror that—
Herace Greeley was arrested in Paris on the 2d of
June, and kept in the debtor's prison till Menday, at
the instance of a French exhibitor at the New York
Grystal Palace, whose goods being broken and injured,
thought proper to sue for damages; the first director
who presented himself being Greeley, he was arrested.
The suit was heard on the 4th of June, when Greeley
was, of course, set at liberty.

The Tribune says:—

The suit was heard on the 4th of June, when Greeley was, of course, set at liberty.

The Tribuse says:—

Mr. Greeley was arrested at the suit of a sculpter named Leclerc. It seems that Leclerc had sent here a statue which he valued at 12,000 france, and for this sum he brought a suit against Mr. Greeley.

He was arrested and tatea before the proper Court at about 4 P. Mc, on Saturday afternoon, and there the parties agreed to take as bail, for his appearance for trial, Mr. Flatt, the American Secretary of Legation. They then proceeded to the office of that gentlemas, but when there the plaintiff suddenly refused to take him as bail, on the ground that his official station exempted him from arrest.

Other security was offered but refused. Mr. John Munres proposed to pay in the money as a guarantee; but this Mr. Greeley declined, preferring to go to jail. Accordingly he was conveyed to the Debtors' prisen of Climchy, where he remained till Menday forenoon, when a trial was had, and the tribunal dismissed the complaint and discharged the defendant. In this process Br. Greeley enjoyed the advantage of two days experience in jail, and Mr. Leclere the prefit of paying the costs.

ion almost entirely changed since the departure of his ews .—The Count de Persigny, ambassador; M. Charles idin, first secretary; the Count de Jausourt, second esretary; the Count de Chanderdy, paid attaché; M. aul de Menfrault, attaché; M. le Due de Caderousse amont, attaché.

Bralter, May 24, says: This being the anniversary of or Majesty's birthday, the royal standard was holsted ock Gun battery, Ragged Staff, New Mole, and opa flagstaffs, at daybreak, and the signal station aderned with a variety of flage, as well as her Ma-'s steam-sloop Medusa, American frigate Cumber i, Commodore Stringham; steam frigate Saranac. sers and other vessels in the bay, and several houses in the garrison. At 12 o'clock, noon, royal salates were fired from the Rock batteries, the United States frigate Comberland, and from the fort of St. James' at Algesizes, and a few de joie by the troops, who were reviewed by his Excellency the Governor, at the North front.

According to the German newspapers, the Russians
have placed Odessa in a state of most formidable defence. Is in an etrong, if not atronger, than Sebastopol; is said to be able to support a siege, whether made by sea or land; to be most strongly garrisoned; and to be defended

hesides by a detached corps of 50,000 men.

In the Asmiralty Court of London, June 5, the matter of the American ship James Cheston was decided by Dector Lushington. This American vessel, having been shandomed at res, was fallen in with about 2,000 miles from land, in a very leaky state, by the Marathon, bound frem Bombay to Liverpool. After pumping the ressel, ten of the crew of the Marathon, out of tweaty-three, were placed on beard the James Cheston, by whom she was navigated to Liverpool in eighteen days, and reached there before the Marathon. The value of the property salved was £56,000.

Dr. Haggard and Dr. Deane appeared for the salvers; Dr. Addams and Dr. Twiss for the owners.

The learned Judge said that, not holding himself bound by any rule as to the proportion of the value to be given for salving a dereliet, he would award £17,000.

The general in command of the Russian army in the Baltic recently inspected the fortifications of Riga, Revel, and Pernan. The armaments, by his direction, are to be considerably increased along the line of const. The Russians are reported to consider that Revel is the most Rhely place to be attacked by the fleets of England and France. Revel, according to an epinion stated to have been given last year by General Jenes, is deemed even stronger than Sweaborg.

## Our London Correspondence.

Laybon, June 5, 1855. Parliament Meas Again - Adjourned Debate on the War --Oficial Statements - Final Closing of the Vienna Conferences - Austria's "Expeciant" Diplomatic Stang - Fur-ther Successes of the Alkes - Systenham - Miscellaneous

Intelligence—The Latest News, dec.

Parliament mot again last night, and the debate on the war was again resumed—and again adjourned, Bar-lag's motion being under discussion—that is, an amendment upon Disrael.'s, which was rejected, as you have already been informed, by 100.

A few statements of interest were mude in the House. In the Lords, in reply to Lord Albemirie, Livi Granville stated that the Russian government, in a recent circular, had misrepresented the line of conduct pursued by Capt. Water in declaring the blockade of the ports in the Baltic. In the Commons, Palmerston declared that or-In fact, we learn by telegraph that on Monday, 4th June, the Vienna conferences were formally dissolved, after a setting which lasted an hour and a half. There was no merties of counter-propositions. So that soap bubble

What Austria will do now puzzies people. The last notice is that "she will assume an expectant attitude."
Diplomatists are certainly shilful in finding new words enrich what Palmerston very aptly chara:terized as

diplomatic slang." Austria begs the Frankfort Diet not to listen to the Reseian preposal to maintain the interpretation given to the two points on condition of all Germany remaining mentral—not to sacrifice the interests of Europe to the interests of Germany; but, at the same time, hints that Wher hat preposals to the Western Powers are not ac-opted, it may influence her intentions and views with regard to the Eastern question. She has issued no less than four circulars lately, the last of which, dated the 26th May says she will assume "the expectant atti-

mde."
Meantime, the successes of the allies in the Black fon and in the Sea of Aseff, succeed

other rapidly. Kertch, Arabat, Gentichi, have all been evacuated by the Russians, two hundred and forty merchant vessels and four war steamers destroyed, all the cern magazines burnt, and the previsions of the army in the Orimea cut off. It seems, also, that the Russian fortresses on the coast of Circansia will

In addition to this, we expect to hear every day of a great battle before Schastopol. The Russians are certainly in an uncomfortable po-

sition, as the army relied upon the stores of Asoff for previsions. Moreover, the army of the allies will be se excited by these repeated successes, that some great attempt will be made. Palissier is anxious to gain his Field Marshal's baton, and the Sardinians to win their

East absorbs every other intelligence, yet a stranger in Lendon would little have thought Regiand was at war, if, unaware of the fact, he had been here on Saturday. There was a grand horticultural display at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. He might have seen ministers of war and opposition members discussing the merits of a rose, or some rare plant, as if the welfare of the empire depended upon it, and as if there was no such thing as Russia. Smiling faces, gay parasels, dandy bon-nets, music, scents and flowers, were the order of the

Our latest news from Sebastopol is of Sunday night: but for what any one knows to the contrary, Lord Raghas and Lord Panmure may, at this very moment, be creating with each other—one at Sebastopol and the other in London.

Grisi has resumed her hold on the British public, and

again reigns queen of the Opera. Alboni was to have sung yesterday at the Crystal Palace, but disappointed the sublic by net appearing.

The French are fortifying Kamiesch.

Our Madrid Correspondence. MADRID, June 1, 1866.

Saragossa—Declaration of Martial Law—Discussion in the Cortes on the Repressive Powers Asked by Government—Extensive Conspiracy Discovered in Madrid—Intrigues of the Spanish Clergy—Disgraceful Scenes in a Church—Financial Difficulties of Spain, &c., &c.

The most interesting topic in Madrid at present is

the agitation caused by the conspiracies discovered within these last few days in this Court and at other points of the Peninsula. On the 22d of May the government received the news that two companies of infantry, stationed in Saragoesa, with a regiment of cavalry of the same place, had revolted and left that city, seeking the road to Calatayad, where some of the people had already pronounced, (evidently a concerted movement) crying "Viva la religion!"—"Death to the heretics!"—
"Viva Carlos seato!" Before continuing it is proper to
state that only one officer was with the infantry, and one-some say two-with the cavalry, none of the rest having had anything to do with the affair. This news produced a great sensation here amongst the people, in the government and in the Cortes, so much so that the Ministry hastened to declare under martial law—that is to say, subjecting all criminals to the military tribumals—the districts of the captains-generals of Navarre, Burges and Arragon, and immediately asked the Cortes for authority to suspend the guarantees of the new constitution, and to suppress any journal which might in any way favor the cause of the new Pretender, and attack that of liberty and the throne of Isabel II.

The discussion of this vote of confidence has been continued since then up to yesterday. The ultra " progressistas" and the democratic fraction have opposed it,

gressistan" and the democratic fraction have opposed it, as contrary to the liberal principles which they profess, the "moderados," as notalled for and excessive. However, yesterday it passed by a vote of 124 to 49.

In Madrid a vast conspiracy has been discovered, oridently a ramification of the movement in Saragossa, and on the night of the 26th many arrests were made, generally efficers on half pay, formerly known as Carlists, whom the silly and rascally "moderados" had allowed to re-enter the army, in order to create partisans for themselves against the liberals and "progressistas." Also many gentry of the caseck were seized—priests, curates, and sacristans: amonget the priests, chaplains of the Palace, and others of the same breed. The government for this reason is right to invest itself with extraordinary powers, in order to be able to remove and banish, from one part of the Peninsula to any other, all those who are attacking it and the constitution which it defends.

courses to excite the multitude against the law of re-lease from mortmain, they even pretended that a cruci-fix, or Christ crucified, in the church of the extinct order of Franciscass had sweated blood, opened its mouth and eyes, and performed various other rasts of this nature. Women rushed shrisking from the church, crying out this nonsense; the neighborhood was aroused, and the authorities obliged to take the matter in hand, and arrest the authors of this imbedie attempt. With respect to the military expaditions against the

and areat the authors of this impecial attempt.

With respect to the military expeditions against the rebels, nothing decisive has an yet transpired. It is true that some of those revolted in Arragon—probably on their way to join the rebel cavalry—have been besten, and many priseners have been taken, other parties dispersed, &c; but it is not less true that when one is broken up another appears—that the government having to concentrate numerous forces in Arragou may find itself menaced in other provinces, and that in the midst of these efforts to preserve public order it is forced to leave unattended other and imperious wants of the administration.

In the meanwhile, the questions of the forced and it patroy lean and the sale of church lands, &c, are allyzed; notedy thinks of anything but Carlists—the product of fear them, and the government to pursue them. The national militial is increasing every day, and this force, which assisted so well to consolidate the constitution, now willes with great enthusiasm to defeat the Carlists.

The public funds have gove down considerably, and

ferce, which assisted to great enthusiasm to use tion. now wile with great enthusiasm to use tion. The public funds have gone down considerably, and although the remaining provinces of Spain are for the present tranquil, there exist fears that the spark of Savigo sa may take in other parts, and raise a fame difficult to extinguish Such is the state of the country, emitting details, which would not interest you.

## THE WAR.

THE ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.
THEIR IMPONTANCE, AND WHAT MAY BE EFFECTED. [From the London News June 6.]
It is probable that the same thought has been in the mind of every accomplished interests student in England and France since the arrival of the news of wast has taken place in the Sea of Acoff. Men who know the unterty of that sea are wendering whether the rest of us we at all waves of the profileious importance of what has been gained, and of what may be done with the advantages which the conquest puts in our power. It seems as if very few people could appreciate all this, or we should not have been so exclusively occupied with the interest of Sebastopol. It is true that the entire circuit of Black Sea interests appears to depend on Sebastopol, whence were sent the mea and material for the creetion of the fourteen Russian form on the Creasian coast, and whence have proceeded all the threatenings which have awed the coants of furkey, bone in Asia and Europe. But, with all this, the command of the Sea of Acoff may be made, by able management, at least as important to the ands of the wax as the reduction of Russia since the time of the Car Peter, and the conditions under swhich their heterogeneous pepulations are held, it really appears as if the Berrind Came, by means of this last success, for turning back the course of Russian aggression, and restoring either people than Turks to peace, security and independence.

He is no small matter that mail communication is a sea of the conditions of the safe. There are three new resules at present in the Gaplan, we are told, and they must be net a little warrone what the inland routes are rendered impresticable or extremely hazardeus Now is the time for an allians with Schamyl, and for preparing for effective warfare in Asiatic Turkey. Georgia is theroughly disaffected and Georgia may eletain independence whenever shaplesses, from the day that Russia is deprived of the military road over the Canceaus, and left without any other highway to fine phase. He wi THE ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE SEA OF

Asset may not be seen the Research of the statement of the Research may not be seen the Research may not present the seen. But there is another commendity which it is of extreme importance for us to help your grass upon—and that is coad. The only coal produced in Research from the mines of Bakmout. It is an attractic coal, not very good; but of insettinable value now their Russia can get no other. It is no easy matter to supply the steamers on the Cangina with wood; and if we use the opportunity which appears to present itself for stopping the corriage of this coal by the Dosta, the which Russian production. Is best award, the country which Russian production is best award, the major their of the stopping the corriage of the coal of which may now possibly be found the means of cleaning the war. The masses of inhabitants of all these provinces, while differing in almost every conselvable respectively. In the company of the coal of stream of the coal of

plete failure.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE RUSSIANS IN GERMANY.

ANOTHER NOTE-POLITICAL CHECKS OF NAPOLEON—CHANGES OF POLAND—FROBABLE ANNOYANGE OF NEUTRAL VESSELS IN THE NORTH SEA PORTS.

[Paris (June 1) correspondence of the London Times.]

In a former letter I alluded to the intrigues carried on throughout the whole extent of Germany in the interest of Russia, and the efforts made by Prussia to bring about an armed neutrality of the whole of the States of the confederation. Besides the note of M de Nesselvole I understand that instructions in the form of a memoir have been drawn up with that object at St. Petersburg The first part only emanates from the Chancery of M de Nesselvode; but there are passages and arguments which must have been added since, as they are founded on facts that are of recent occurrence, and those parts are attributed to a person of French origin, of considerable talent, but et small political probity. My inform ant does not say whether the memoire has been addressed to the various Cabinets as a piece d consulter, or whe ther it has been intended exclusively for the Reasian agents as a repertory of arguments and reasonings ready at hand to be used in support of the question of the armed neutrality which they are charged with advocating at the different courts. The memoire commences with a long development of the thesis that the concessions made by Russia in the Vienna Conferences on the first and second points, give complete satisfaction to German interests, and leave them no good reason for interfering in the war, and of associating themselves with what it terms the unjust crussed of the Western with the content of the western with the content of the western with the content of the western with what it terms the unjust crussed of the Western with the content of the western with the content of the western with what it terms the unjust crussed of the western with the content of the content of the western with the content of the western with the content of the content of the content of the interfering in the war, and of associating themselves with what it terms the unjust crusade of the Westers Powers. It next touches on the last shanges which have taken place in the administration of France, and draws the necessary consequence from them. The retirement of M. Droup of ell Hurs, the memination of Ms. de Walewshi and Persigny, the formation of a foreign ingon, the Polish demonstrations, &c., are all presented as a series of facts which are intimately connected one with the other, and which seem to be the result of political influences far different from these which persisted prevented in the case of a different from the sent of political influences far different from these which persisted prevented in the case of the control of the case of the control of the case of the case

finds herself completely at the mercy of her detenders; her independence is no longer but a value word, and if peace he concluded the only means of country but handles in the ceretitive and absertate influence which reigns supreme at Constantinopic and in Greece, is to be found in the existence of a considerable limitance which reigns supreme at Constantinopic and in Greece, is to be found in the existence of a considerable limitance which reigns supreme at Constantinopic and in Greece, is to be found in the statement of the best of the set of the member, and in the against the east much length in the memoire, and the against a mappers touches on the proposition of Lard Albemarie, not merely as respecting German interests, but also those of the States of the north and west of Europa. That proposition is interpreted as a direct attack on Prusia, as a positive menace to the Scandinavian Powers, the Hansactic cities, Helland, Reiginm &c. It is true, it adds, that the proposition has been rejected, but it may be brought on again; and once adopted, it would consummate the ruin of Prusian commerce. The ports of Memel, Dantsic, &c., would be subjected to an active and uncessing surveillance; the carpose of their vessels would be minutely and veratiously searched, and all the doubtful case would be sent to the commission of prizes; in a word, the measure would be a regular blockade. And what would become of the principle of the commercial immunity of neutrals exclusive of contraband of warf—that principle so dear to Prussia, for it is she who in some sort created it in 1746, and it dates from her first protest against the right of visit. In 1780 the whole of the Baltic States concluded, on the basis urnished by her, a treaty of armed neutrality. By subecting to the right of visit and scining merchandise issuing from the ports of Memel and Dantsic the English and French governments would be logically and forcibly brough to extend the same rule to the mercha adias issuing from the ports of Memel and Dantsic the English a

THE ISTHMUS OF PEREKOP.

The Isthmus of Perskep, which unites the Crimea to the main land, is so often mentioned in the accounts of the operations of the allied troops in the East, that the following particulars respecting it will probably prove of interest:

the main land, is so often mentioned in the accounts of the experations of the allied treops in the East, that the following particulars respecting it will probably prove of interest:

The Isthmus of Perekop, called in the Tartar language, the "Gate of Gold," is stimuted between the Black Sea and the Putrid Sea, and is 10 versts long by 6 wide (25 versts make 20 miles). To the west extends the Gulf of Perekop, closed on the side of the Cornes by a premontery of the same name as the isthmus. Perekep is the capital of the circle of that name which touches the circle of chat name which touches the circle of that name which touches the circle of chat name which touches the circle of that name which touches the circle of chat name which touches the circle of that name which touches the circle of the capital of the country is indented by a great number of bays; and several streams, one of which is the Salphir, water it. The climate is generally insalubrious. The town and fortrees of Perekop are situated in the isthmus, between the Gulf of Siwasch, in the Sea of Asoff, and a line of namparts running from east to west. A treach of twenty-four feet depth, previded with a drawbridge, and eceted with out stone at both sides, runs acreas the isthmus eppesite the town. The cituation of the town is not a goed one, and the houses are poor in appearance, being covered with thatch, and the streets narrow and drivy. The great article of trade is salt, which whole carvans come to carry away in summer. The inhabitants, about 5,000 in number at most (some writers say not more than 1,500), are composed of Russians, Tartars, Armenians and Jews.

The citadel had formerly a certain impertance, but a few years ago the walls were allowed to fall to ruin. Lately considerable repairs have been effected in the building, and ether works have been effected in the building, and ether works have been effected in the building, and ether works have been effected in the building, and ether works have been effected in the building, and other works

THE STRAIF OF GENICCHI.

THE STRAIT OF GENICCHI.

[From the London Times, June 4]

The Strait of Genitchi, across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than sixty fathoms wide, but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea intelf, or Sirwash, (as it is properly called,) scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by sound ings in any charts that we possess. If appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagunes which eneircle Vesice; and though it may be inaccessible to steamers of war, we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign. The Russians have, within the last ten years, as we tolk occasion to state some months ago, constructed a road on piles acroes the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects the Crimes with the main land by a wooden bridge about 200 fathoms in length. Tais military road, lying between the ighthmus of Perekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural communications, and nothing would be more fatal to the Russians than the centruction of the wooden bridge which completes this line of communication. The distance from Gentichi te the bridge cannot be more than twenty or twenty-five miles. We are, of course, iguorant of the depth of water there may be in the lagunes; but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrance to this inland water, there is no reason why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

RIGHIS OF NEUTRAL VESSELS IN THE BAUTIC PORTS.

In the British House of Lords, on June 4th, the Earl of
Alamanate said he wished to ask her Majesty's government whether they had any objection to state the exact
words which Captain Watson, of the Imperiouse, addressed to the authorities of Fort Bailte in anneuming
the blockade of that port on the Eth of April of this
grow, and the state of the state of the state of the congrown and the state of the state of the congrown and the state of the state of the congrown and the state of the state of the congrown and the state of the state of the conseq, that the fing covered the cargo? He fully antidipated what the answer would be, and the explanations
which he should receive from the government. He asexumed, as a matter of course, that the answer would be
that the government did albert to the precise terms of
the Order in Council, dated the 15th of April, 15th, waiving the right of setting ensmise? property in neutral resels, unless it was contraband of war. Although he
and assurances as would be satisfactor; to the neutral
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Bir C. Wood said he was in a position is give a most complete and satisfactory explanation of the statement to which the henorable gentleman had referred. It appeared that the Russian government had issued a circular stating that a notice, such as that described by the honorable gentleman, had been sent by Capt. Watson, of the Imperieuse, to the authorities at Pert Baltic, calling the atlention of foreign governments to it, and pointing out that such a notice would be in contravention of the declaration made by her Majesty's government at the commencement of the war—that enemy's property should not be interfered with in neutral vessels. He was happy to say that there was not the slightest foundation for any such statement. Capt. Watson was new in this country; he had seen both him and the officer who took in the measure to Pert Baltic, from them he had learnt what really did take place, and it would be seen from their account, which was totally at variance with the statement put forward by the Russian government, that Captain Watson had carried out her Majesty's proclamation in the strictest manner:—A leutenment of the Impericase was sent into Port Baltic to notify that a blockade was established. He met on the pier the civil governor of Pert Baltic, and he told him that the vessels them in the harbor might leave, either in ballas, or with such cargoes as they had then on board, but that they would not be allowed to take any further cargoes on board after that notification. That officer and the civil governor together visited every vessel lying in the harbor, but there were only two which had any cargoes on board, one of which was laden with rye, and the either (a Danish bonor that no further cargoes should be taken on board, and the Heutenant told him that these vessels, as they then stood, would be allowed to depart. A further statement made in the Russian circular, to the effect that Captain Watson declined to guarantee the vessels, as they then stood, would be allowed to depart as further statement made in

## CHINA AND INDIA,

THE UNITED STATES SURVEYING SQUAD-RON IN THE NORTH PACIFIC. CRUISE OF THE VINCENNES-THE SLOOP PORPOISE MISSING—WHERE SHE WAS LAST SEEN—HER PAST

MISSING—WHERE SHE WAS LAST SEEN—HER PAST RERVICES—LOG OF THE VINCENNES.

[From the Overland Friend of China, April 7.] In our number of the 16th of September last, we recorded the departure of the United States ship Vincennes, Commedore Rogers, on a surreying craise in the North Pacific (Corea it was stated was the destination). The sloop Porpoise accompanied the Vincennes. A little more than a month before this record, in noticing the ill success which, up to that period, had attended the United States North Pacific Surveying Expedition, we said:—

By the time certain courts martial are brought to a conclusion, the southwest moneon will be blewing its last veryor, and than the fleet may just as well remain in Hear Kong as try the strong currents and botslerous elements of a winter in the north.

The justice of this remark was verified with greater

By the time certain courts martial are brought to a conclusion, the southwest monsoon will be blowing its last reper, and then the fleet may just as well runnin in Heng Rong as try the strong currents and boisterous elements of a winter in the north.

The justice of this remark was verified with greater amplitude than we then anticipated. Nine days after leaving Hong Kong, off the Pescadores, in a fearful gale, the Porpoise and Vincennes parted company. The Perpoise has never since been heard of; and it is feared, with too much reason, that the ill-fated brig foundered with all hands. Peace to the manes of the galant spirits on board of her? Less than three months before that gale the Porpoise achieved immortal honor in rescuing from the Pratus Shoal (perhaps now her bed) 520 Chiness, whom the humanity ef-the Paolide and Oriental Superintendent hers would have left to perish of starvation and madness. We thus then (Sept. 16) wrote of that cruise of the Porpoise:—

The future history of the United States surveying squadron in these eastern seas will contain no brighter page than that which records the account of this arrand "on humane deed intent;" it should be printed in letters of gold, and margined with the word "Glory."

A better fortune attended the Vincennes. Fellowing is a brief detail of what was performed by her during the four and a half moaths of her absence from this port:—On the 29th of Sept-mbor, reached the Basin Islands and proceeded to determine the lengitude of and to survey Port Iloyds.

On the 28th of October experienced, while at anchor, a terrific typhoon, commencing at N.E., thence to S.E., and on to S. & W., moderating at sunsst, after elx heurs' fury. In this typhoon two mountain barometers were broken, and several of the instruments set up on abore blown down and injured. For three consecutive years, it was stated, a typhoon had occurred there on the Sahn downer on home after the typhoon, finating in perfect beds.

On the 28th placement of the coast of China, whence, without stepping, a

it is no number of the state of the source of the sort to recruit.

Leaving Kaki Roums on the 24th January, on the 36th following anchored in Hong Kong harbor.

Yesterday the Vincennes again started for Loc Choo, from whence she will proceed to Japan, thence to Bher-

from whence she will proceed to Japan, thence to Bhering's Straits, and here again, in about a year's time, by the way of Californis.

During the stay here Mr. Knoor, the hydrographer, and Mr. Kern, artist to the expedition, have been busily engaged in completing charts of the whole of the ground traversed on the cruise, which they succeeded in completing for forwarding by the outgoing mail. Lieutenant Brooke, in charge of the astronomical department, has also been fortunate in completing a series of valuable observations; the old buildings of the medical mission, and rooms in the old Morrison school, having been placed by sur government at the disposal of Commodore Rodgers for the use of the expedition. We have only to add that our anticipation running: "It is strongth the great popularity of the Commodore there is hope for success in the future," has been completely fulfilled, and there is again prospect of a successful veyage.

THE PASSENGER TRADE AT HONG KONG

success in the future," has been completely fulfilled, and there is again prospect of a successful veyage.

THE PASSENGER TRADE AT HONG KONG—HOW CHINESE ARE CARRIED OFF.

[From North Ctina Herald, March 15.]

It is now some months since we drew attention to the manner in which the passenger trade is conducted at this port, suggesting a few simple regulations which seemed likely to benefit both the emigrants and those engaged in shipping them, or at least such shipping as conduct their business with fairness and good faith We have reason to think that those best informed on the subject concur in the views referred to, and their cogney has not been lessened by subsequent occur rences.

Take, for instance, the voyage, or attempted voyage, of the Science, and her condition on returning to port, after nearly one hundred days' absence. It is true, the vessel being a foreign one, (American, we belive), no regulations in force here could have prevented her taking in passengers at Macao, or enforce compensation to the helpless men on board on her return; but one of our objects was to show the advantage of Chinese taking passages at Hong Kong under proper guarantees.

We have heard that the Morrison (also American,) which sailed hence for California on the 20th January, received on beard in the Ly-yu-moon passage some in hundred passengers ever her complement, and having put into Manilla in distress, has been there condemned. Her passengers, trapsparrs, are to be sent back to Hong Kong, and of course set adrift totally destitute. The owners of the ship were on board when she left this harbor; and seeing these gentlemen received full passage money here, and will not doubt receive full insurance on the ship, and probably freight, it is not too much to say that some one should be hell responsible for the samount publifor passage in Hong Kong.

But as there in no provision of the sert to be found in our celonial regulations, the month of the surface of the histograms. This vancel, at Hong Kong, wester and the server of the s

similar.

Such was the condition of the passenger trade of 185
—such will be that of 1855, unless, what can hardly heped for, efficient means are adopted to provent it and if the necessary steps are not adopted, the bland will assuredly lie at the door of these who had the remody in their power.

In conclusion, we would ask if our underwriters after facilities to parties desirous of insuring passage most paid in Hong Kong? The system is deserving of encouragement.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES AND THEIR LABORS— FULL DETAILS OF THE LATE KANTHOUAKS— TRANSLATION OF THE LOG OF THE BUSSIAN SHIP DIANA-MISERABLE STATE OF THE JAPAN

TRANSLATION OF THE LOG OF THE ROSSIAN SHIF DIAMA—MISHRABLE STATE OF THE JAPAN—ESE—THE BAY OF SIM-DA.

[Correspondence of the North China Herald.]
The following information may perhaps be acceptable to you, there being scarcely a country in the fast to which so much interest is attached as to Japan. You are doubtless aware it is inacoust by a cheerful people, whe were come nearly wrapped in Fopish superstition, but who, in the good provises of God, have been reserved, it is to be hoped, for a better fate.

It is not my intention to draw again a picture of the horrors and abominations which commissaries caused the bloodshed and tortuers which brought more than two millions of natives of Japan into a bloody or farry grave. That dark age is happily passed by, and though those men who can themse were disciples of Jean—the People mittia—attill exist, and continue to disturb the peace and happiness of rations, their influence has very greatly decreased; they are no longer the most learned men, whem princes require, but carry with them a name stained in the annuls not only of Japan, but of almost every mation on the earth.

These Jesuits have caused the Christian same to be hated by the Japansee; others have degraded it by allowing it to be trampled upon, and themselves despised, for a trifling gain, that could easily have been raised from any of the fertile islands in the East. The Japanese know this, and rejoi sing at their triumph, new turn their back on them, and feel inclined to threw themselves into the arms of those who do not desire their country, but seek their welfare.

The people of Japan are anxious to cultivate the friendship of America, that they may be preserved from the appreaching danger from the nexth, which threatentheir independence.

Nearly a year has passed since a treaty of peace an amity was signed at Kanage-va, by Commander Feerhand the production of sincers attachment to them was a first gain that they have been related them in the eyes of the Japanese, and man candid expression of sincers att

member 23-Nine o'clook A M — Light W.S.W. wind; bar. 29.27; ther. 7 deg. R. (47.75 F.); weather elear and agreeable.

At a quarter past nine, without any previous indication, the shock of an earthquase, which lasted two er three minutes, causing the reast to shake very much, was felt, both on deck and in the cabin. At ten e'clock a large wave was observed entering the bay, and in a few minutes Simoda was inundated, houses and temples swept away, while the juda's before the town, forced from their anchorage, were seen floating in every direction, one knocking against another, cracking and sinking. In less than five minutes after this the water was seen rising and bubbling, as if agitated by a themsome springs, carrying with it leam, straw and other materials, receding and then returning with tremendents force, and completing the destruction of the town, beats and junks. Our men were ordered to secure the gund and boats, and to shut the ports. During this short time the bay was covered with thatches and rains, which had been carried a way by the receding waters.

At a quarter past ten the frigate was observed to drift, when the second anchor was immediately dropped. Notwithstanding this, however, the water returning with greater velocity than before, forced her a second time from her position. The way is town was now one was vast scane of declation, and out of about a thousand heases only sixteen were standing. At this time a cloud of vapor was observed over the ruins, and the air was strongly impregnated with subpurous acid.

The audden rising and falling of the water in so narrew a bay gave rise to numerous whirlpools, which caused the frigate to swing round with such rapidity that all on board became giddy. At half piast ten a junk was thrown against her with so much violence that it was smalled to pieces and sone immediately. Repen were thrown to the men to save them from drewning, but only two sized them; the returning into the cabin, chose rather to die than to violate the law of their country, which forbid frigate's keel and rudder, which were now to be seen floating near her. The rising and falling of the water were very great, the depth varying from less than eight to more than forty feet; and these changes, at intervals of about five minutes, continued until now, when it was discovered that there was thirty inches of water in the hold.

At the time a perceptible dimunution in the frequency and violence of the changes too place, and this appartunity was embraced, and every available effort made to lessen the indux of water. But scarcely had half am hour elapsed when, before these operations could have been completed, the rising and falling of the water been more violent than before.

Between this time and a quarter past two, (when the agitation again became much less), the frigate was left four times on her side; and once while thus laid, in only four feet of water, the upleaving of the greund was se violent as to force her past her anchers, (the upper parts of which were visitely,) and back again to her former position.

Continuing to decrease in violence and frequency, by 3 P. M. the agtation of the water and the motion of the vessel consequent thereon, were very slow. She saw stated in twenty-five feet of water, but within her held it was observed to be rising at the rate of thirty landes per hour. At this time a rish west wind was bole ingited in the consequence of the co